A

French Conquest

NEITHER

DESIRABLE

NOR

PRACTICABLE.

DEDICATED

TO THE

KING of ENGLAND.

LONDON:

Printed by His MAJESTY.'s Servants.

MDCXCIII.

TO THE

KING.

SIR,

NOtwithſtanding You *have been traduced by Your Enemies for having ill Deſigns upon the* Nation, *and that theſe Enemies have had too fatal a Succeſs in ſpreading ſuch improbable Suggeſtions (too fatal for their* Native Country *as well as for* You, *who are the* Monarch *of it;) yet I am ſo aſſur'd that Your* Majeſty *jealously watches over the* Glory, *and Aims at the* True Intereſt *of Your* Kingdoms, *that I am confident a Diſcourſe that proves a* French Conqueſt *of this* Iſland, *to be neither the* Intention *of Your* Friends, *nor* Your Own, *nor* Practicable *in it ſelf, will not be an unacceptable Preſent.*

CONQUEST *is a harſh Word, and it frightens weak Minds. And that* YOU Your-Self *ſhould* Conquer, *can be only wiſh'd for by ſuch, as intend* their own Intereſt *more than* Yours, *in Your* Reſtauration; *who intend to live upon* Prey, *and would deſtroy half the* Nation *that* They *might have the better ſhare of the* Confiſcations. *But if that ſhould be, yet the moſt remote ſurviving* Relations *of thoſe that are* Killed, *or* Executed, *when that* horrid Trial of Skill *ſhall be over, will have a mind to the Eſtates of their* Anceſtors: *And the Baniſhed* Out-Laws *will be ready to ſtir up any* enterprizing Prince abroad, *or ſuch as are diſcontented at* home, *to give future Diſturbances; So that theſe* Kingdoms *will be ſtill continued under* Convulſive Agonies. *And, after all, I beg leave to ſay, That no* Prince *by* Conquering, *or, to ſpeak more properly,* Reducing, *his* Rebellious Subjects, *can have any* Title *to take away the* Laws, *and* Liberties *of thoſe that remained Faithful.*

I muſt

I must confess, I am one of those that can never (as well for His, as Our sake) assist any King *that has the* Glorious Title of SUCCESSION, *to debase it into the* mean, hated, *and* precarious one *of* Conquest. *But I think our own* Hereditary *and* Equal Monarchy *to be so much the most happy sort of* Government, *both for* Prince *and* People, *that I can very willingly run any hazard to settle things upon* that Foundation.

Come Home, Great Sir, *to Restore our* Trade, *to Repair our* Naval Reputation *and* Strength, *to make* Us *the* Umpires *of* Europe, *to Deliver* Us *from* Dutch *Delusions to Preserve Our* Church *as Established by* Law *from being* Debauched *by* Comprehension, *to Settle* Liberty *of* Conscience *in a* duly Elected PARLIAMENT, *and to Establish all the* Liberties *of the* English *Subject.*

It is because I am confident these are Your Royal Resolutions, *that I Wrote this short Discourse, and now Dedicate it to* Your Majesty. *The Subject is of that Importance to* Your Affairs, *that it deserved to have been better handled; and I desired some other Pens to have undertaken it, but* Their *Thoughts were otherwise employed: Yet though I am sensible I have not done it all the Justice* They *would, I think I may without Vanity say, I have made it plain beyond the* Cavils, *or at least reasonable* Objections, *of Your* Adversaries, *and I hope it may have some effect upon* them.

That God would Restore Your Majesty *to Your* Throne, *and to the* Hearts *of all Your* Subjects, *is the unfeigned Prayer of,*

May it please Your *Majesty*,

Your *Majesty*'s most Obedient,

Loyal Subject,

N. N.

A

French Conquest

NEITHER

Desirable nor Practicable.

SINCE our Enemies, in some of their *Pamphlets*, and many of their *Discourses*, amongst several other things wherewith they falsly charge those whose *sole* Design is to restore the *Ancient* and *Hereditary Monarchy*, together with all those Securities we ever had, or are necessary for the Preservation of the *English Liberties* and *Protestant Religion*; I say, Since our Enemies, amongst other things, unjustly charge us with designing, or, at least, unwarily helping forward, a *French Conquest*, I have determined to shew that such a *Conquest* is neither *Desirable* nor *Practicable*; that we are neither such *Fools* nor *Knaves* as to think of such fatal Projects against our *Native Country*. I shall endeavour to make out both the One and the Other plainly, but not elaborately, since Brevity and Perspicuity is more proper to disabuse the honest and plain-hearted (for whose Information I particularly write, and who are most misled by these Insinuations) than long and artificial Harrangues, wherein the Authors refine too much, or interlard too much Learning.

I begin with the first Head of my Discourse, *viz. That a* French Conquest *is not desirable.*

There is no sort of Men desire it. I know no body that would subject our *Fortunes*, our *Liberties* and *Lives* to the Power of *France*: They that urge it, don't believe we would. We lament the *Taxes*, the *Imprisonments*, the *Plunderings*, and the Pillaging of *England*; the *Torturing* against Law, and the *Glenco-Massacre* in *Scotland*, together with all the other Miseries that infest this *Island*; We would not bring more upon it; we would not depopulate it; we would not make it a *Golgotha*: And that the World may be convinced that none of the *Jacobites* desire a *French Conquest*, I shall shew it contrary to the *Interests* and *Inclinations* of every Denomination of them to let the *French* have any footing here.

It is almost a Jest to go about to prove the *Whiggish Jacobites* would not find their Account in a *French Conquest*. Can it be imagined, that Men who have been always struggling with their *own* Kings for *more Liberty*, and to have their *Properties* better guarded, who have been hitherto so jealous of the lowest Imitations of *French Monarchy*, should expect greater Securities under a Provincial *French Government*, or desire to become Subjects to a *King*

whose own *Natural Subjects* they think are very hardly dealt with?

As to the *Jacobites* of the Church of *England*, nothing can lie more cross to their Notions and Interest, than a *French Conquest*. Can it be believed that those who venture *All* to preserve every Gradation of the *Royal Line*, would convey over the Tenure of the Crown to one that has *no* Pretence of Right to it? Did they not oppose the *Bill of Exclusion* upon this Principle, That it is not in the Power of *King and Parliament* too to alter the *Succession*? Can they then give up the Interest of our *English Monarchs* all at once? No, their Consciences will bid them oppose a *French Conquest* with the hazard and expence of the last Drop of their Blood: And their Interest will bid them do so too; for a *French Conquest* cannot be maintained here without so many *Outlandish Roman Catholicks*, as will be a very *indifferent Guard* to the **Church of England**; and if the *French King* should be King of *England*, he must in meer Policy set up his own Religion here, if he did not think himself obliged in Conscience to do it.

I come in the last place to the *Roman Catholicks*, (of whom our Adversaries expect the World should believe any Figment, tho' never so monstrous and absurd;) and I must say, That those among them who, by reason of their Estates and Sence, will always govern the rest, are not so little read in our *Histories*, as to suppose, that, tho' such a *Conquest* did at present make for them, (as it really will not) it would be lasting. They are now convinced, that it is by becoming *Englishmen*, and not by running counter to the *English Interest*, that they must be happy; and they profess, that if we will once give them opportunity to shew how well they love our *Liberties*, we shall see they place their Hopes in the *Indulgence*, they shall gain by the moderate and inoffensive Carriage of their own *Party*, and not on *Foreign Dependencies*. They know that the Revulse of all such Projects must extirpate *Them* and their *Posterity* together with the *Foreigners*; and they know we must be entirely rooted out, or we shall root out all Foreigners at last.

I must do that *Party* still more Justice. I thought always they were neither Wisely nor Religiously used by us; that we ought not to punish any Man for meer Opinions, and that we ought not in good Sense to irritate Men into *Treasons* at *Home*, or *Dependencies* on *Foreign Princes*: This I always thought; but since the Misfortunes of *His Majesty* I have had Occasion to converse more freely with the *Roman Catholicks*, and I must say, I have found amongst many of that Persuasion the same Sense of *Liberty* their *Ancestors* had, and our *Old Papists* who have transmitted to us our *Magna Charta*, *Charta de Forresta*, &c. I have found amongst so many of that Persuasion not only all the good Impressions of that Happiness we enjoy by our *Constitution*, but so particular a Detestation of all Thoughts of a *French Conquest*, that as I think no Death too cruel for any body that would promote it, so I am confident whoever can be proved designing it, would be found Guilty even by any *Jury of Papists* that can be summoned.

There

There are possibly some *Rom. Priests*, that may endeavour to blow up the *Laity* to some unreasonable Hopes and Designs; but I am well satisfied a *French Conquest* is none of them, and besides the *Laity* of that *Church* begin to reflect upon the Folly of the *Priests*, when the *King* was here; and they now see, that the *Priests* are *light* Gentlemen *without Families or Fortunes*, and so can better shift in a Storm than the Laity can, which makes *Ghostly Politicks* much out of fashion even with the *Roman Catholicks*, that have Sense, Quality and Estates; and they will always govern the rest, in what concerns the security of their Persons and Estates.

Cambden, though in many respects an excellent Historian, whether out of Bigotry to his own Church, or that he may enhaunce the Character of Queen *Elizabeth*, who made and promoted such severe Laws against both, never speaks favourably either of *Puritan* or *Papist*, and yet there drop from him Expressions, which shew, although the *Reformation* was then so newly setled, and though the *Papists* were then more numerous than they are now; nay, though they were not many of them satisfied of the Legitimacy of Queen *Elizabeth*, yet the generallity, and the most considerable Papists would not joyn in the *Spanish Designs*; and they blamed the hot-headedness of *Parsons* the Jesuit, *&c.* Read *Cambden's* Annals in English, Page 113, 114, and 115. and you will find that in the *Rebellion of the North*, (which was the first in her Reign,) though *Chapine Vitelli*, Marquess of *Cotona*, was sent over to Head Forces, which the Duke of *Alva* had promised the Rebels; and *Nicholas Morton*, a Priest, was sent at the same time by the Pope to denounce Queen *Elizabeth* a Heretick; yet most of the *Papists* sent the Letters they received from the Rebels, together with the Bearers of them, to the Queen. Page 125, 126. you may read Pope *Pius's* Bull against the *Queen*, and that the modester *Papists* misliked it, and were unwilling to bring Mischief upon themselves; nay, the beginning of the next Page tells you, *they contemned it as a vain crack of Words*. Page 218. the Papists express such dislike of *Parson's* fiery zeal against the *Queen*, that they thought themselves to have delivered him into the *Magistrate's* hands. Page 248. the *Romans Catholicks* mislike the Notions, in *Politicks*, of their *Priests*; and *J. Bishop*, a Man devoted to the *Romish Church*, writes against them, and against the *Deposing Doctrine*. Other passages might be quoted out of that History; but here are enough, and perhaps some will think too many, for whose purpose it makes more to render the *Papists errant Monsters*.

Though, by reason that our Adversaries are likeliest to be believed against the *Roman Catholicks*, and prejudice *Our Cause* by the general Prejudice that is against them, I have been the more particular about that Party; yet I thank God no Man is less liable to be proselyted to their Opinions in matters of Church-worship, than I am, or more loves, or will venture farther in all Times for the **Characteristick Liberties** of the English Subject; **Liberties** that I will defend, as far as in me lies,

lies, not only from all *Foreign Powers*, but from all Encroachments of our own *Monarchs* too; though I muſt ſay at the ſame time, that I can diſtinguiſh between *Liberty* and *Licentiouſneſs*, and like our own true and ancient *Hereditary* and *equal Monarchy* the beſt of all the ſeveral ſorts of *Government*; and know alſo that there are many *Prerogatives* that are as neceſſary for the Protection of the *People*, as for the Safety and Grandeur of the *Prince*.

The World is much miſtaken in our *Notions*; I wiſh they would hear 'em from our ſelves, who can beſt tell the Reaſons of our *Diſſent* from the *preſent Government*, and with what Deſigns, and how far we do, and will ſerve *K. James*; and they will find even the *Non Swearers of the Church of* England have in their *Loyalty to Him* a due regard to their *Country* likewiſe. By this frankneſs all Parties might come to underſtand one another better, and the late Experiments have made all thoſe of the ſeveral Parties, that are for *K. James* wiſer and more temperate than formerly; the *Jacobites* wiſh their own Diſappointments had made the *Williamites* as much ſo; we know indeed they have made many of them wiſer.

We are ſo far from wiſhing the King of *France* ſhould Conquer us, that we don't wiſh King *James* ſhould. We will receive Him, we will help Him, as our *Father*, as our *King*; but *Conqueror* is not in the Language of our Loyalty. The *Church of England* have been ever thought to carry the Notions of *Prerogative* the higheſt; but I believe amongſt the *Non Swearing Clergy*, there will not be found one St. *Aſaph*, one *Barnet*; and we are heartily glad, that thoſe who ſit in the Two *Houſes* ordered ſuch a *Stigma* for ſuch *nauſeous Flattery*: And ſhould the King be forced to reduce theſe Kingdoms by a high Hand, which many of the *Jacobites* are ſure he is very unwilling to do, and we hope the *Nation* will be wiſer than to put him to it; yet even then all the wiſe and influencing *Jacobites* will interpoſe, will keep him (if he ſhould be inclined to do otherwiſe) from purſuing Revenge, and will tell him, that the end of *Civil War* muſt be attended with Moderation in the *Conqueror*; or otherwiſe he that is one day *Victor* by the *Sword*, may be vanquiſhed the next by *Jealouſies*. If he ſhould unmercifully devour even his *Rebellious Subjects*, we our ſelves ſhould ſtand affrighted at him, as at a *Polyphemus*, and conclude he would feaſt upon us at laſt. Our *Henry* the Third had like to have loſt himſelf by an intemperate uſe of his Victory over the *Barons*: And *Edward* the Second did loſe himſelf by uſing extream Rigours after his Victory at *Burton* upon *Trent*: Other inſtances of this ſort may be found in our own Hiſtories; and if we rightly conſider the preſent State of Affairs, the *Defection* was very general, and upon the Account of *Male-Adminiſtration*, and therefore the *Pardon* ought to be without Exceptions; and a *Rectification* of thoſe Errors will reſtore the *King* to the Hearts of all his People, as well as his Kingdoms, without Effuſion of Blood. They are *State-Quacks*, who only underſtand *Phlebotomy*.

A *good Phyſician* will ſweeten and compoſe the Maſs of Humors, and by proper *Lenitives* quiet all our boyling Spirits, and correct the Temperament of the *State* into *Obedience*, without creating Faintneſſes, or deſtroying our Vitals. This all the conſiderable *Jacobites* are now ſatisfied of, this is their Opinion. It is not the *Title* of the King that is the Diſpute; then indeed Wiſe Kings have, after Victories, been ſevere, as our *Henry* VII. was; but the ſame *Henry* VII. was as Merciful in *Flammock's Rebellion*, tho' it was occaſion'd by collecting Taxes that were granted by *Parliament*. His Son alſo, *Henry* VIII. (who was a Prince of a high mind) when 30000 were in Arms in the *Yorkſhire Rebellion*, which was upon account of what they thought *Male-adminiſtration*, pardoned every Man, and after quieted their minds by ſending down a Book amongſt them to explain his Intentions. It is by Mercy, and letting us ſee clearly into his Royal Heart, that our King, King *JAMES*, muſt eſtabliſh his Throne; and even they who believe *Paſſive Obedience*, would not be *active* in the Deſtruction of their Country; and tho' they think the *Church of England* ſupports the *Monarchy*, yet now they are ſatisfied nothing leſs will ſecure their *Church*, than what makes our *Liberties* ſafe. You know there are others in his Intereſt, who will claim their Rights in a bolder manner yet; I bleſs God there are many of them, ſome of whom never touched with this Government, and others who have been ſo diſappointed by its *Miniſters* and *Adminiſtration*, that they no longer expect a Cure from the Prince of *Orange*'s hands; you cannot think either the One or the Other of theſe deſire to be a *Conquered People*, nor do I know any one Man that deſires it.

Indeed this Government has taken all Methods by *Harraſſing* and *Impriſonments*, and ſuch *Taxes* as muſt undo us, to make the *Jacobites* do ſome deſperate thing: and if any thing would, ſuch Uſage would make us wiſh for a *French Conqueſt*, or any other Change of Torments; but nothing can make us wiſh for a *French Conqueſt*. They have not yet made us Riſe, that they might have the Confiſcation of our Fortunes, and dub King *William Conqueror without controul*: I hope we ſhall never *Riſe*, till we do it to the purpoſe, till the Nation riſes with us; I hope we ſhall diſappoint that Deſign of parcelling out our Inheritances amongſt the ſworn Vaſſals of the Prince of *Orange*, as *Ireland* (which could eaſily have been made to follow the Fortune of *England* at the beginning of this *Revolution*, had not this Project been in their Head) has been ſhared amongſt them. I hope we ſhall diſappoint them here by a wiſe and temperate Conduct. They care not what *Slaughters*, what *Diſtreſſes*, they bring upon the Nation: but We would reſtore *Peace* and *Plenty* to it; and whatever our Enemies ſay (who have all along had a great Faculty of contriving Lies, and forming *Hobgoblins*) we love our Country, our *Native* Country too well to let any Uneaſineſs make us have one Thought, one Wiſh for a *French Conqueſt*.

The Prince of *Orange* in his Declaration ſays, One of the Ends of his

coming was to cover all Men from *Perſecution*. He has kept that as well as the other parts; for he cannot but know that many of thoſe who refuſe the *Oaths*, do it out of *Conſcience*, and how many (againſt whom no other Crime has been proved, but the refuſal of thoſe *Oaths*, and therefore in the ſight of the Law guilty of none elſe) have had their *Arms* and *Horſes ſeized*, have been hindred from following their *Lawful Buſineſs*, put to find *unreaſonable Bail*, been laid up in *loathſom Priſons*, and been forced to pay moſt part, if not all their *Incomes*? If this is not *Perſecution*, I know not what is; and I think he cannot but believe it is generally for Conſcience-ſake. Is not that Venerable Old Man Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, and ſeveral other *Biſhops* and *dignify'd Perſons*, who have ſhewn a ſufficient Concern for the *Proteſtant Religion*, and whoſe *Loyalty* was not ſo ſtupid (to uſe Dr. *Sherlock*'s Epithete) but that they ſtood up for the *Laws*. Are not many of theſe *Excellent Perſons* reduc'd to great *Straights* and *Poverty*, becauſe they have not *ſupple time-ſerving-Providential-Conſciences*? How many of the *Inferiour Clergy* are ſent to beg their Bread, who made it a point of Conſcience to oppoſe the *Irregularities of King James's Miniſters*, who, tho' they would have been, and are now willing to conſent to *Liberty of Conſcience* Parliamentarily ſettled, were not flexible to the *Tricks* ſet on foot by thoſe *deſigning Miniſters*? There has been already, I think, a ſufficient *Perſecution* of the *Jacobites*; but the *Judges* are commanded to ſet a greater forward ſtill: however, that ſhall not provoke us to a raſh Attempt, neither to hurt our *ſelves* nor our *Country*, neither to make King *William*'s Hotch-potch Title a *Conqueſt*, nor to think of a *French Conqueſt*.

We cannot ſwear away our *Allegiance*, which we owe to King *James*, as his Birth right, and which moſt of us have ſworn to him; but if it had been thought fit to contrive an Oath, which ſhould have expreſſed our *Love of England*, and our *Abhorrence* of a *French Conqueſt*, whatever Mulct had been laid upon the Refuſal of it, whoever had refuſed it would have been by us unpity'd, tho' you had exacted the Mulct never ſo ſeverely, for we are all ſatisfied a *French Conqueſt* is not deſirable.

That a *French Conqueſt* is contrary to the Inclinations and Intereſts of the ſeveral ſorts of *Jacobites*, is a good Argument that it is not *practicable*. But now I fall upon my ſecond Head, I preſume I ſhall directly and irrefragably make out, That a *French Conqueſt* is not *Practicable*; and that, by ſhewing,

I. *That a* French Conqueſt *is as little King* James's Inclination *as his* Intereſt.

II. *That ſuch a* Conqueſt *is palpably oppoſite to the Intereſt of all the* Princes *and* States *of* Europe.

And laſtly, *That to attempt a* French Conqueſt *of* England, *either for Himſelf or* King James, *is not the Intereſt of the King of* France *himſelf.*

I omit ſhewing a *French Conqueſt* is againſt the Intereſt of King *James*, for I don't think it worth my while to prove that it is againſt a Man's *In-*

tereſt

tereſt to have his *Eſtate* taken from him, and his *Poſterity* deſtroy'd. King *James* has a *Child*, that He believes, and *you* believe too (notwithſtanding all the pains you take to be thought to believe that uſeful Flam of your pretended *Impoſture*, which was at firſt taken up, and induſtriouſly promoted (like that of the *Iriſh* cutting the Throats of all the People of *England* and *Scotland*) to help forward this *Revolution*) to be *a True* PRINCE OF WALES; and at leaſt, this innocent Child has not diſoblig'd the *King*; and this is enough to make him take pity of the *Nation*, however Rebellious and Ungrateful we have been to him: But beſides, he has ſeveral times ſince his *Exile* expreſſed himſelf in ſo pathetick and extenuating a Style concerning thoſe Subjects that have uſed him ſo ill, that it would be almoſt incredible, if related; And tho' the *Prince of Wales* was dead, he retains even for the Princeſs of *Orange* ſuch a Fatherly Affection, as plainly ſuperſedes Royal Reſentment; and I have heard one that was by ſay, That upon a Gentleman's mentioning, even upon occaſion of Buſineſs, the Fault of the Princeſs of *Orange*, and that with all the Modeſty imaginable, (and he muſt touch very tenderly upon that String who will make his Court to the King, tho' ſuch virulent Pamphlets are Licenſed here againſt Him), the King reply'd, "That the Princeſs of *Orange* "had Natural Foundations of Good "neſs that Dr. Burnet and the "Biſhop of London can never de"ſtroy. And further, they who have been at S. *Germains* know with what Indignation the *King* treats all thoughts of Reſtoring him by any other Method than by *a great Concurrence of his own People*. The *King* knows how obſtinately the People of *Britain* nay, many that are *now* his own Friends, would reſiſt any other Method; and he knows that the *Riches* of a Country are the *People* of it: He would be *Himſelf*, and he would have his *Son*, the *King of Great Britain*; and he does not think it worth his while to be King of *Trees*, of *Beaſts*, and a *deſolated Land*, or to leave ſuch a ruin'd Kingdom to his Son. When I weigh the good Inclinations of the King, and the barbarous Perſecution and Miſrepreſentation he has met with, I am ſhook with a double Agony: I compaſſionate *His Wrongs*, and am aſtoniſhed at *our Ingratitude*, and that we would not once try whether the Things we complain'd of proceeded from *His own Nature*, or from *thoſe about him*, whom the Prince of *Orange* had corrupted. The Scene of *His* and *our* Miſeries is abundantly and admirably laid open in an excellent Book printed laſt Summer, called, *Great Britain's Juſt Complaint*; and if I would entertain the World upon that Subject, I muſt either tranſcribe what may be found in that Book, or relate the *Hiſtory* of the ſame Matter of Fact, without doing the ſame Juſtice to the Cauſe of the King. That Great and Judicious Author has diſcover'd the whole *Myſtery of Iniquity*; How ſuch Snares were laid for the King as an honeſt-minded Man could ſcarce eſcape; How willing the King was to redreſs our Grievances, when he found he had been in Miſtakes, and this before he went away; How he continued in the *ſame Mind* when he

was addreſſed to by ſome of his Subjects of *Scotland*, who had *appeared moſt vigorouſly to reſent thoſe Miſtakes*, and this when he was under no Preſſure in his Affairs. I will add no more to juſtifie the Inclinations of the King, but beſeech every body who reads this to read *Great Britain's Juſt Complaint*, which puts the Nation upon the beſt Method for us to know the Inclinations of our King. He adviſes, page 48. "to reſume that Treaty we "ſo fooliſhly broke off and refuſed, "and thereby to ſecure Religion and "Property by thoſe *Conceſſions* which "our Sovereign is ſtill ready to grant "us. He goes on, "Let us put it "home to him, and lay it at his own "Door; Let him have it in his choice "to return by his People, if he pleaſes. Convince him, that his Proteſtant Subjects, upon ſecuring their "Religion and Liberties, will repair "their former Errors, by contributing heartily towards his Reſtauration. And, as that Author ſays, "If he declines to return upon a Proteſtant and Engliſh Foot, there is an "end of the Controverſie, and of all "Diſputes amongſt Proteſtants; for "Religion and Liberty will never be "ſacrificed by true Engliſh-men. And I will add to what he ſays, If no true *Engliſh-man* joyn with him, whatever Forces they can tranſport upon us, neither can King *James* come heme, nor can the *French* conquer us: But, God be praiſed, a great many true *Engliſh men* will joyn to bring home the King, tho' I know not one ſo bad an *Engliſh man* as would join in a *French Conqueſt*.

But I come in the ſecond place to ſhew, That it is not the *Intereſt* of any of the Princes or States of *Europe*, that the *French* ſhould make us a *Conqueſt*. The excellent Author of the abovenamed *Great Britain's Juſt Complaint* has proved, that whether this *Confederate War* ends ſucceſsfully or unſucceſsfully, in all likelihood, and according to all the Rules of *Policy*, the *Reſtauration of King James* muſt in a ſhort time follow upon the Determination of it: But it is my buſineſs to make it plain, That tho' it may be, and is the *Intereſt* of all Countries to have King *James* Reſtored at the concluſion of this War, yet it is not the *Intereſt* of any of them, that the *French* ſhould conquer us, have our Kings their Vaſſals, or be Maſters of our Ports. Would the *Spaniard* have the Chanel ſhut up on both ſides to *Flanders*? Would the *Dutch* have the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Ports managed by ſuch *ſelect Committees*, as the *French* would infallibly ſet up for Trade? And how long would the *Dutch* reſiſt *Ours* and the *French* Power, united under one *Abſolute Monarch*? Would not the *Northern Crowns*, and all the Princes of *Germany*, ſoon feel the Weight of ſuch a Conſluence of Strength? The Influence that ſuch a *Conqueſt* would have upon all the States of *Europe*, be they never ſo remote, is at firſt ſight ſo evident, that there is not one of them who would be an idle Spectator of our Ruine. Every body now knows the Danger their own Houſe is in, when their Neighbor's is on fire. Every little *Politician* knows how much Greatneſs depends upon *Naval Preparations and Trade*; therefore every body would be allarm'd, every body in an Uproar, when they ſaw ſuch

Maritime

Maritime Kingdoms as ours like to be made an Acceſſion to the numerous *Land-Forces* of *France*. They are idle Brains, that dream of *Univerſal Monarchies* at this day; and tho' whole Kingdoms heretofore would not join in a Common Defence, whole *Europe* would now. However Ambitious the King of *France* may be, he can never think of ſo unweildy a Project, in which he muſt not only encounter all *England*, all this Iſland, all theſe Three Kingdoms, but all *Europe* too.

I come in the laſt place to ſhew, That it is not the *Intereſt* of the K. of *France* to attempt to make us a *Conqueſt*, either for *Himſelf* or K. *James*. I would ask but two things to be granted me, which I think will be granted by moſt Men: The one is, That the King of *France* tolerably underſtands his own *Intereſt*; The other is, That he will follow it where he finds it. And now I ſhall proceed to prove, That it is not the Intereſt of *France* to attempt to make us a *Conqueſt*. The Unweildineſs of the Project is one very good Reaſon againſt it. Leſs than One hundred thouſand of his beſt Men cannot make us a *Conqueſt*, and keep us ſo; and he muſt only take Poſſeſſion of the *Land*, and not expect to be Maſter of the *People*, by reaſon of our *Religion*; and whoever he ſends to be his *Lieutenant* here, will be under great Temptation to revolt from him, and ſet up for himſelf, or become the Firſt Subject of theſe Kingdoms, which we ſhall be willing to make him, and a greater Subject than *France* has, rather than not get rid of the Miſeries of a **Provincial**, and be reſtored to our own Government. Conſider how much danger the *Abſolute Power of France* will run by a too free intercourſe with the few ſurviving *Britains*, who will acquaint ſo many of his Soldiers what were the *Freedoms* of our Land. Conſider whether *France* can bear ſuch an Evacuation as is neceſſary to Make and People us a *Province*. We believe that the Expulſion of the *Hugonots* let out too much of his People, too much of the Vital Blood of *France*: It did ſo doubtleſs, and a Plantation of our *Iſland* would endanger all he has upon the *Continent*. What Neighbor that envies him, would not be glad to ſee him make ſuch an Experiment, would not nick the lucky Opportunity, and pull back all thoſe Towns and Provinces, which he may now much more eaſily *keep*, than he can *gain* us? Would any *Peace*, any *Leagues* they can have with him, be Proof againſt ſuch a promiſing Temptation? To attempt the *Conqueſt* of theſe Kingdoms would indeed be graſping at a prodigious *Shadow*, but he would not fail to loſe a great deal of real *Subſtance*. The King of *France* is not ſuch a *Knight-Errant*, he does not love to venture over much: He, like *Julius Cæſar*, when he had attain'd the Empire, loves to make good what he gets, and is not like the *Macedonian Rambler*, greedy of difficult and bloody Travels. Let the Deſigns of *France* be as vaſt as they will, their *King* is no Madman. *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius* (who were both skilful in Government) are thought by very ſenſible Men to have neglected *Britain* out of this wholſom State-Maxim *That it was neceſſary to bound and moderate the* Roman *Empire*. It is certain thoſe two Emperors often thought of bounding

4
D 2

the *Roman Empire*, and of bringing it into a tenable Compaſs; and it is plain, that mighty Empire was at laſt overthrown by its own Weight and Largeneſs. The *Juriſdiction* of *France* is of a prodigious growth for this Age, and if the King of *France* thinks of ſubduing ſuch a brave and populous Countrey as we are, ſo united as we ſhall be, when we find only the *French King's* Intereſt at the bottom of the *Plot*, and ſo aſſiſted as we ſhall be by all the *Petentates of Europe* for their own ſakes, he will miſcarry in the Enterprize, and *France* it ſelf will tumble from its Highth. It is a bolder Undertaking, than what is recorded of *Alexander the Great*; and thô the King of *France* ſhould overrun us, he would, like that *Alexander*, never be able to ſettle a Government amongſt us, but his very Victories would ſhake his own.

Let it be farther conſidered, That though the *French* have been ſucceſsful in Wars near home, yet they have been unſucceſsful in remote Undertakings, where either the tranſporting by Sea, or the uneaſineſs of the paſſage by Land have rendred Succours hard and difficult to be ſent. What rendred all their Attempts upon the Kingdom of *Naples* and Dutchy of *Milan* ineffectual, but the difficulties they found in ſending Supplies to *Naples* by Sea and to *Milan* over the rough *Alpes*? In our King *John's* time *Lewis*, the then *Dauphine* of *France*, was invited over and ſworn to by many of the *Barons*; But did not the difficulty of getting Supplies to maintain his footing at laſt utterly defeat all his Hopes? Would not our preſent *Sailers* carry their Ships to any part of the World, rather than let them be carried into *France*? Is there not think you *one Great Man left*, whoſe Fidelity to our own *right Line*, and whoſe Courage and Vigilance is equal to *Hubert de Burgh's*? Think you there is no Gallant Man, who would by a Sea-fight hinder the pouring in of freſh *French* Succours, when we ſaw they aimed at the Diſtruction of the *Right* of our *Royal Family*, and our own *Rights*? I am not over fond of the preſent Age, yet there are many Brave and Loyal Men in it, that would defeat any *French Deſign* that were injurious to our own *legal Monarchy*. But to come to our own Days; What enabled *Spain* to recover *Catalonia* in a great meaſure, and to pluck *Meſſina* in *Sicily* out of the preſent King of *France's* hands, when they were loſing Ground in the confining *Provinces*, but the difficulty of ſending Supplies to the one over the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and to the other by *Sea*? And it is remarkable, That the uncertainties alone of *Wind* and *Weather* rendred the ſuppling of *Meſſina* impracticable, even when the *French* were Maſters of the *Seas*, and had routed the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Fleets, and killed the famous *de Ruxter*; How much more will the ſame uncertainties of Wind and Weather, joyn'd with our *brave Ships*, and *braver Sea-men* render us ſafe, and all ſuch Deſigns as a *French Conqueſt* impracticable? Did not alſo this preſent King of *France* in our own Memories over-run like a violent Torrent the *United Provinces*, and poſſeſs himſelf of a great part of their Country, and yet was obliged to throw up all his *Conqueſts*? And for what Reaſon?

ſon? Becauſe there was the interpoſition of fifty or ſixty Miles that was not his own, which might have hinder'd the ſending Supplies, and will not the interpoſition of more Miles of a tempeſtuous and uncertain Sea, joyned with the Rebuffs which will be given him by our Fleet, lay greater Rubs in his way, and oblige him at laſt to diſgorge, tho' he ſhould by ſurprize gain Ground upon us? What was it induced the *Romans* to maintain Fourſcore thouſand Men in *Britain*, and to ſecure their Frontiers in this Iſland, by the famous Walls of *Adrian* and *Severus*, as well as with ſuch numerous Troops, againſt the Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were confin'd within the little Country now called *Scotland*; when at the ſame time they were able to protect their Frontiers with leſs numerous Troops from the Inſults of the *Parthians* and of the *Germans* (which then included all modern *Germany* to the *North* and *Eaſt* of the *Danube* and *Rhine*, the *Northern Crowns*, *Poland*, and better part of *Muſcovy*) each of which Nations taken ſeparately did poſſeſs Countries ſix times bigger than *France* at this day? Was it not becauſe of the difficulty of ſending Troops into *Britain*, occaſion'd by the uncertainty of Wind and Weather, tho' they were Maſters of the Seas, and their Enemies had no Fleet to oppoſe them? What Reaſon then have the *French* to dream of the Conqueſt of our Iſland, when all its Inhabitants are united in one *Monarchy* and *Government*; when all Nations are now equaliſed as to Arms and Diſcipline of War, and when our Fleet, modeſtly ſpeaking, is *equal* to any of our Neighbors? Would it be reaſonable for them, with Forces leſs conſiderable than thoſe of the *Romans*, with fewer Incouragements from the Advantage of Military Diſcipline and Arms (in which the *Romans* did far ſurpaſs their Enemies) and under many more Diſcouragements from our Fleet and otherwiſe, to attempt the *Conqueſt* of a People much more Great, Rich and Numerous, than the ancient *Scots* and *Picts*, who have the ſenſe of *Religion* as well as *Liberty*, of all that is dear and valuable, to rouze and influence their Courages; eſpecially when from all Hiſtories Foreigners may learn this Leſſon: That nothing leſs than an *Annihilation* can extinguiſh the ſenſe of *Religion*, *Honor*, and *Liberty* in *Engliſh Breaſts*?

I think I have already ſhewn, That it is not the Intereſt of *France* to attempt to make us a *Conqueſt* for themſelves: And it is as eaſie to ſhew, It is as little their Intereſt to make us *Slaves* to King *James*.

I am reſolv'd I will advance what will be thought a *Paradox*, viz. That there is no one Countrey ſo much concerned as *France*, that we ſhould have good Securities for our *Liberties* under the *Reſtauration*; and if I am challenged on this Head, I can make this Paradox plain to every body's Underſtanding. I ſhall touch upon it briefly here. *France* is concern'd to keep us from an *Abſolute Monarchy* and *Popery* too, and that by reaſon of our *Pretences* upon that Kingdom. It would be the greateſt *Solæciſm* in the French *Politicks* to make a King, that has ſuch a Claim, entire Maſter of a People, who have ſuch natural Courage, and that love *Glory* rather

too

too immoderately, or to remove such a *Shiboleth*, as are our different *Creeds*. It is the Interest of *France* to promote and head our Discontents, and not to lay the People at the *King's* Mercy. They thought so formerly, and of late years. Did not *Lewis* mention'd, in my last Paragraph, before he departed this Realm, take care that *Hen* 3. should give his Oath, nay made him give it; That he would restore to the *Barons* of the Realm, and other his Subjects all their Rights and Priviledges, for which the Discord began between King *John* and his People; *Baker's* Chronicle, P. 114? Did not their great *Richelieu* at the beginning of our late *Civil Wars* send *Emissaries* into *Scotland* to stir up the *Male Contents*, and that though we had so lately married a Daughter of *France*, and so lately had had a Quarrel with the *Spaniard*? Their Kings must be ready to assist the People, if their Rights are in real Danger; or, when we have lost *our Rights*, they may lose *their Crowns*. "The Friend-"ships of Neighbouring Princes "seldom last long, seldom during "their own Lives, and are more sel-"dom transmitted to their Posterities. "Many Reasons and Jealousies of "State are falling in, which occa-"sion frequent and unavoidable "Breaches, and a King of *England* "who is Absolute and Master of his "Subjects may be troublesome and "dangerous to *France*, and may re-"vive our Old *English* Pretences to "the most considerable Provinces, *nay* "*to the Crown of* France *its self*. So that it will be prudent in the *French* King to let us alone with our old Quarrels between *Prerogative* and *Privilege*, and let our Ease be a check upon the Ambition of our Princes, when a daring and enterprising Spirit may be upon the Throne, one who may be willing to court Difficulties and Dangers, and try for what his Forefathers have possessed. The King of *France* is so far from *designing a Conquest for himself*, that *he desires no Retribution for what King* James *his Misfortunes have cost him*. And this I say from *good Authority*. And as for *Conquering for King* James, he too well knows his own Interest to think it so, to make us *Slaves* or *Papists*, or *either* of them. Of this you may read more in *Great Britain's Just Complaint*.

I know how artful and indefatigable our Adversaries are, and that tho' a Man beats them out of all their strong holds, yet they will at last retire and betake themselves to those Arguments that they in their own minds know have no real weight; and I therefore foresee they will still endeavour to scare Men with the remembrance of all our former *pretended Conquests*; and for that reason, and that there may remain no umbrage, not even the least to imagin a *French Conquest* practicable, I will take every one of those *Conquests* into consideration, and handle them apart, that I may treat of them more distinctly: and I presume the Reflections I shall make upon them will shew not only a vast difference between the Condition and Circumstances of those that are said to be our *Conquerors*, and the present *French Power*, and between the State of the *British* Affairs *then*, and what they are *now*, but also shew a great disparity between the *Interests* that those *Invaders* proposed to themselves,

ſelves, and what the King of *France* can have at this day: So that whether in a genuine and ſtrict ſenſe they were *Conqueſts* or no, I hope to make it plain that they will in no wiſe overthrow the Poſitions I have been advancing.

If any man has a mind to examin whether they were properly *Conqueſts*, he muſt conſult our *Antiquities*, and thoſe *Treatiſes* that are expreſly written on that Subject, wherein he will find the Point warmly debated on both ſides, and perhaps with more *Heat* than *Judgment*; I will refer this *Enquirer* to thoſe *Authors*, and fall directly to conſider our ſeveral *Invaders*.

I will begin with *Cæſar*'s Invaſion, which was the firſt of which we have any certain knowledge.

Julius Cæſar, who was then only an Officer of the *Roman* State, but had laid in his own Breaſt the Deſign of ſeizing upon that Empire, when he had ſubdued moſt part of the ancient *Gallia*, (which comprehends the modern *France*, *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany* on this ſide the *Rhine*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*,) and by a Potent Faction at *Rome* had obtained it of the Senate as his Province for many years, thought it neceſſary to add to the Glory of his Name ſome Attempt upon Countries beyond the end of the World, (for ſo was *Britain* in thoſe days thought at *Rome*,) that ſo his *dazling Achievements* might make his long intended purpoſe more eaſie: I mean, his Deſign of raiſing himſelf from a *Servant* to be *Maſter of his Country*. As to the *Romans* themſelves, when they came firſt amongſt us, their Power was united, entire, and ſo much too big for all our Neighboring Countries, that they had given Law to every one of them before they had attempted us, and we were divided into ſeveral petty Governments, who would not joyn in a common Defence.

Give me leave now to ſet down, That the King of *France* is already at the Head of a *Government*, and needs not riſque what he has, to make him Superior to thoſe amongſt whom he dwells. We are united under one *Monarchy*. There are many Princes confederate againſt *France*, that are very Powerful; and Neutral Princes enough to turn at any time the Scale: Nor is there, as I ſaid, amongſt all the *Jacobites* that I know, one Man who ſo little loves his own *King* and his own *Country*, as that he would not hazard his Life againſt the *French*, if they deſigned any thing in prejudice of our *Rightful Monarch* or *his Poſterity*, or our *Conſtitution* it ſelf. Can any Man think we have leſs ſenſe of *Liberty* than the *Iriſh*, who yet had not a different *Religion* to caution them, as the *Proteſtant Jacobites* have here? Indeed ſome of us are (like them) ſometimes wheedl'd into too early and undue Suſpicions of the *French*, even by the *Emiſſaries* of the *Prince of Orange*; and if any body talks of governing *England* by *French Power*, I am ſure they muſt be the *Prince of Orange*'s *Perſioners*: and tho' the Prince of *Orange* himſelf is not good at Deceit, his Agents have the Art to foment *Jealouſies*.

Beſides all this, there is a great diſparity between the *Times* in which the *Romans* came hither, and *now*, by reaſon of our Skill in Military Affairs. I ſuppoſe few *Engliſh*-men will allow the *French* ſo much ſuperior to us in

the Art of War, as the *Romans* were to the naked *Britains*. Our late Taxes have been very ill bestow'd, if our Fleet does not hold the same Disproportion; and yet in those days, tho' the *Romans* were so long amongst us, and tho' they govern'd us in great part by our own Laws, and many of their *Lieutenants* rather taught us the exercise of, than took away our *Liberties*, nevertheless they never had (if our best Historians may be credited) the whole Land at any one time in Subjection; and tho' such Multitudes of the *Britains* were slain, the Tribute the *Romans* got here cost them, in *Massacres* and *Battels*, more Men than *France* will ever be able to spend upon the Project of *Conquering these Kingdoms*.

Most of what is recorded of the manner of the coming, and being here of the *Romans*, is handed down to us by their own Writers, with a naked and sedate Narration: but *Cloyster'd Clergy-men* (who used themselves to write *Hyperboles* rather than precise *Truths*) being those from whom we have most of our Accounts of the *Saxon* Times, we must expect swelling and *Legendary* Reports; but that wherein I shall consider, to shew the disparity between *them* and the *French*, and *ours* and *those days*, lies in a small Compass, and will be granted on all hands.

The Quarrels of the *Roman* Empire had carry'd into *France*, under the Banners of *Maximus* (one of the Competitors for it) the Flower & Strength of *Britain*; and with the overthrow of *Maximus* by *Theodosius*, they either all perished, or seated themselves in *Armorica*. There was likewise another great Transplantation of the *British* Youth under *Constantine*; and at this time the *Saxons* were a very Warlike People, and so over-charg'd with Numbers, that they sent Multitudes abroad to fight for a Habitation. The Frame of their Government agreed very well with the *British*, and was very near what are at this day the *Fundamentals* of our *Government*: They were invited in, to preserve us from being over-run by the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were our *Fellow-Islanders*; and tho' I don't doubt the *Saxons* carried the Merit of their Successes against our Enemies further than became our *Friends*, yet I cannot imagin but that there was a more equal *Incorporation* of the *British* Stock than we can discover at this distance of time, and from such passionate Writers as are the Relators of what pass'd then. And, after all, it was want of *Ships*, and great *Divisions* amongst the *Britains*, occasion'd their Overthrow (for our *Monarchy* was not perfected, and, as *Milton* says very well, *Vortigern* was rather *Chief*, than *sole King*.) These were the Reasons why the *Saxons* so far mastered the *Britains*; and yet the *Saxons* often ran a Risque of a final Extirpation.

From this Account of the *Saxon Invasion*, the disparity is very obvious. I heartily lament the Loss of so much *English* Blood as has been spilt *unnecessarily* and *unlawfully* too, in these our deplorable Distractions, into which we have brought our selves, by inviting over a *Foreigner* to rescue those *Liberties*, which he has (as we might well suppose he would) more *trampled upon* than all the *Evil Councellors* of King *James*. We would invite a *Foreign Prince* to do our own

proper

proper Work, inſtead of endeavouring *Parliamentarily* to redreſs our *Grievances*, or reſcuing our ſelves our *Liberties* by an *Engliſh Inſurrection*, ſuch a one as thoſe whereby our Anceſtors obtained the Confirmations of their *Charters*, and which often ended (as all Inſurrections ought to do) without any real Prejudice to the *Succeſſive Monarchy*, and which (let it be call'd now as *Whiggiſh* as they will, and thoſe that were formerly were *Popiſh*) is more juſtifiable either to *Prudence* or *Religion*, than the *Nobility*, *Gentlemen*, and * *Clergy*, (who call themſelves of the Church of *England*) their Invitation of a *Foreign Prince*, which (with all the Charity and Pity in the World for thoſe who were inconſiderately miſled, and are not ſo obſtinate as to think with *Catiline*, "That "*ill* Deeds muſt be "made ſafe with "*worſe*) I beg leave to ſay was Unnatural, and in deſpight of *His Relative*, and *their Civil Duty*. I ſay, I heartily lament the Loſs of ſo much *Engliſh* Blood as has been unwarrantably thrown away in *Ireland*, at *Sea*, and in *Flanders*; and yet, God be praiſed, we have ſtill left *generous Youth* enough to make us the Terrour of all *Ambitious Princes*, if we would once again unite to take away all *Diſputes of Title* by reſtoring our *rightful* and *lawful King*, and betake our ſelves to negotiate in the *Arbitration* of *Europe*, rather than ever haſtily engage in *Wars abroad*, which *Wars* might be evidently proved *deſtructive* to this Nation; and, would it not too much lengthen this *Diſcourſe*, would be no unuſeful digreſſion here, ſince our own *woful experience*, from the time we have been *hook'd* into this preſent *Quarrel* of *Europe*, which is more the *Confederates* than *Ours*, has made it ſo proper a Subject to be well conſidered of. I hope *ſome Perſon* or other will handle it in a *Paper* apart.

* Tho' the Prince of *Orange*'s Declaration mentions *Lords Spiritual*, and ſome have raiſed a Scandal upon Archbiſhop *Sancroft* as if his hand was to the Invitation of him; I am well aſſured that neither *that Right Reverend Prelate*, nor his *Fellow Sufferers* ever engaged in that deſign of calling over the P. of *Orange*.

But I muſt return to ſhew the diſparity between the *Britiſh* Affairs *now*, and when the *Saxons* came amongſt us, and that with a reſpect to the *French* Nation; and I again bleſs God we are not yet drain'd by this *Confederate Quarrel*, we have hand over head ingaged in, of all thoſe *Gallant Men*, that ſhould defend our *Iſland*. But farther, Have not the *French* a Land to live in? Is *France* ſo overſtocked with *People*? has *their* Government any Affinity with *ours*? Have we any *Fellow-Iſlanders*, who are of a *diſtinct Government* that endeavour to deſtroy us? And laſtly, Is not our Government reſolved into a natural Monarchy, though, prais'd be God, it is a *limited one*?

As for the *Danes*, though their Original is diſputed, it is plain by all the Hiſtories of thoſe Times that they were *Rovers* and *Robbers*, that were to ſeek a Countrey to live in, and poſſibly might be another ſwarm of the *Saxons*; and it is obſervable that they were above Two hundred Years before they maſtered this Land; and that the Reaſon they maſtered us at laſt, was our want of *Ships*; and after they had been attacking us about

Two

Two hundred Years, they were entirely Massacred, *Man*, *Woman* and *Child*, all in less than Four and twenty Hours; and when *Swain* the *Danish* King (which was Two hundred twenty and four Years from the first entrance of the *Danes*) had forced King *Ethelred* into *Normandy*; *Swain* dying the next Year, and the *Danish* Army setting up *Canute* or *Knute* his Son, the *Saxon Nobility* and *States* were in such Heart and Power, that they sent *Messengers* to *Ethelred*, Declaring *they preferred none before their own Native Soveraign*, **If he would promise to Govern better than he had done**; and accordingly upon his Promise to redress their *Grievances*, they *repossessed* him of his *Throne*, and continued it to his Son *Edmond Ironsides*. I wish our *English Nobility* and *Gentry* would now send *Messengers* to lay before the *King* all the *Male-administrations* of his *Ministers*, and what are the proper *Securities* against all such *Male-administrations* for the future; and I am confident the *King* will receive such a Message very kindly, nay I know from very good Authority he would, and that he is willing to give *mankind* all reasonable Satisfaction. Here I must observe also, That there still remained amongst us distinct and quarrelling petty Governments, (for the *Saxon Heptarchy* was not entirely wrought up into a *Natural Monarchy*,) and yet *Edmond Ironside* had totally routed *Canute*, had it not been for that Traytor *Edrick*, who at the Battle of *Alford* by some Wiles detained *Edmond* from pursuing him, which *Edrick* (as an Example to *Traytors*) was afterward put to Death by *Canute*. I have another Remark that I would set down concerning the *Danish* Matters, which is, That the *Citizens* and *Nobility* of *London* stuck by *Edmond Ironside*, but the *Sherlockian-Providential-Archbishops*, *Abbots*, and some of the *Noble-men* elected the *Conqueror Canute*; as some *Bishops* and too many of our *Nobles* have done the Prince of *Orange*. I am sorry that the *Citizens* of *London* have not more unanimously stuck to their *Natural* and *Rightful* Monarch, but I hope they will yet have an Opportunity to redeem their Reputation, and that they will then unanimously call back their *King*, that they may blot out the Guilt of their too *general Defection*; and tho' too many have joyned with the present *Usurpation*, yet there are many worthy *Citizens* that have retained their *Ancient Loyalty* during all this *Revolution*; and the Number of those who now see their Error daily encreaseth.

I have digressed a little by repeating some Things, which are not altogether so pertinent to my main Design; and since I am turn'd *Story-Teller*, I will put down the Reason why *Canute* put *Edrick* to Death, which was for slaying the *Lord's Anointed*, *Edmond Ironside*; and that, though *Edmond* was *Canute's* Enemy, and yet *Canute* himself made away the *Brother* and *Children* of *Edmond*, either of which had a better Right to be the *Lord's Anointed* in *England*, than *Canute* had himself. This was such a piece of *Justica*, as it is now of *Religion* for our **Conquerors**, *William* and *Mary* to keep with Solemnity the 30*th.* of Jan. and 29*th.* of May. But though he was guilty of this Mockery

in

in point of *private Juſtice*, yet in relation to the *Conſtitution* of *England* he commanded the Obſervation of the Ancient *Saxon Laws* (which were afterwards called the *Laws of Edward the* Confeſſor) and at a *Convention* of *Danes* at *Oxford*, it was agreed on between both Parties to revive and keep *thoſe Laws*. I think our preſent Conquerors have not revived many of our *good Old*, or made many *New* advantageous *Laws* for us. It is by *Unreaſonable Fines*, *Arbitrary Impriſonments*, *Preſſing men contrary to Law*, &c. (againſt all which Things the P. of O. his own *Declaration* inveighed, and our *Bill of Rights* provided) that they maintain their Conqueſt. Theſe are their Methods, inſtead of granting the *Judges Bill*, the Bill for *Triennial Parliaments*, and the Bill for Mines; theſe are their Methods, inſtead of courting the Love of thoſe they call *their Subjects*.

* I have it from a good hand, That the Prince of *Orange*, a little before he refuſed the *Triennial Bill*, had in ſome Diſcourſe this Expreſſion, *I hear they think I will paſs the* Triennial Bill; *but I promiſe them, the Crown ſhall be ne'er the worſe for my wearing it.*

I will add no more about the *Daniſh Invaſion*, but that their Empire here laſted not many years, and that their *Kings* who ruled us made this the Seat of their *Dominions*.

Let us now compare things with reſpect to the *Daniſh Invaſion*, and the preſent poſture of Affairs. I muſt again ſay, the *French* are not a *roving* People, that live by Pillage, and that are deſtitute of a Dwelling; nor would they be willing to engage in a War of ſuch Continuance; nor would their *Monarch* change the ſcituation of his *Palace*; nor can he ſpare from guarding his *Frontiers* ſuch an *Army* as would be neceſſary to keep us in quiet, tho' we were ſubdu'd by a ſudden Fight; nor are we unprovided with Ships, tho' I muſt confeſs I fear the Prince of *Orange* has not taken ſo much care of our Fleet, as Mr. *Pepys's Memoires* lately put forth has proved King JAMES did; which ſhews King JAMES underſtood and proſecuted the *True Engliſh Intereſt*, and is a ſufficient Confutation of that ſcandalous Aſperſion their celebrated Dr. *King* caſts upon His Majeſty. His expreſſions beſpeak the King's Inclinations to let the Fleet of *England* ſink, and the Ships rot: But Mr. *Pepys* has prov'd the contrary with a witneſs, and appeals to the *Books* and *Men* that are now in the *Admiralty* and *Navy Offices*. By this you may gueſs at the Sincerity of Dr. *King* in other particulars. King *JAMES*, **without Taxes** repair'd and added to our *Navy*, and augmented its *Stores*: but the Vote which declares the Senſe of the *Houſe of Commons* to be, "That the Commiſſion of the "Admiralty ſhould not be filled with "Men experienc'd in Sea-Affairs, (*tho' it look like a Jeſt*) was well enough calculated for the Humour of *this Prince*, who is willing to put the Nation under an abſolute Neceſſity of maintaining a vaſt ſtanding *Army*; though a Pamphlet written and diſpers'd at the beginning of the laſt Seſſions, by the wiſer *Williamites* themſelves, called, *The Intereſt or State of Parties*, had ſo evidently made it out, That the Natural and only *Defence* of *England* depended upon its

Wooden Walls; and spake broadly of the Insufficiency of the present *Lords of the Admiralty*. I suppose too, that they who occasion'd our not making use last Summer of our Victory at Sea (which even those who would fright us with the *French* Power, say was gain'd by a part only of our Fleet inferior in Number and Quality to the *French*, who attack'd them) and since have got *Russel* discharg'd from being *Admiral*, instead of being rewarded with an *Earldom* and *Garter* for that Victory; which did indeed destroy many of the *French* Ships, tho' it was not *the greatest Victory that ever the Sun saw*, (as Dr. *Tillotson* phrased it) and yet it is the only time that we have not (by reason of our preposterous Management) come off with loss and shame: I say, These Men know how much better King *William* is pleased with *Land-Forces* than *Tarpawlins*; but how little Care soever has been taken of our Ships, whatever Dangers the Prince of *Orange* would expose us to hereafter, that he may rule us more arbitrarily during his own Time, yet the Nation will find out *his Designs*, feel *their own Strength*, know whereon their own *Safety* depends, time enough to hinder *his*, or a *French Conquest*, tho' they will at the same time perceive it necessary to call home that *Prince* whose Claim is *disputed*, and whose coming home upon such *Concessions* as we *want*, and He is ready to *grant*, will swallow up all *Factions*. They will e'er long perceive it necessary to call him home upon such *Securities*, even to secure their own *Interests*. All Remains of our pett. Governments are at an end, and since *Printing* has been in the World, the *French* and all Nations so well know how vindicative of their *Liberties* the *English* have always been, that they will have but little mind to make us a *Province*.

I have already intimated how unsafe it would be for the Absolute Power of *France* at home, to let their Soldiers hear from the *surviving Britains* what were our *Freedoms*; and it would be yet much more unsafe for the *French Lieutenants* to agree to the Observation of our Laws. But I will hasten to the *Norman Conquest*.

Before any body takes it for granted that *William* the First was a *Conqueror*, I wish they would read the First Part of the *Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of* England, written by Mr. *Nathanael Bacon*, and the latter-end of the third Part of Mr. *Will. Prynne's Historical Vindication of the Fundamental Liberties of English Freemen*, together with all those *Authors* these two Writers refer to. But I resolved at first to wave examining whether we have ever in a proper and strict sense been conquered or no; and therefore must fall directly upon comparing *those* and *our Times*, and the Pretences of the Duke of *Normandy*, and what the *French* can have upon us.

I can find but one thing that has any shew of likeness with our present *Circumstances*; and that is, *Harold* was an *Usurper*, and had broke the *Protestation* he had formerly made to Duke *William*, as much as the P. of *Orange* has his *Declaration* to the *People of England*; and truly if any thing can facilitate a *French Conquest*, and if the Times did not exceedingly differ in other respects, the Breaches we have made

made upon the *Lineal Succeſſion*, and the *Impotencies*, *Irregularities*, and *Exactions* of the preſent Government might make way for it: But thoſe things that made a *Conqueſt* feaſible then, and are not in our preſent Caſe, are very many.

The *Normans* came from *Norway* and *Denmark*, which Places were ſurchaged with People; and there was no Project ſo improbable, in which their Leaders could not eaſily engage them. The *Religion* of the *Normans*, and the Inhabitants of *Britain*, was the ſame. The *Conqueror* had many *Pretences* of Title: *Edward* the Confeſſor's Will, the Donation of the Pope, who alſo gave him a Conſecrated Banner, an *Agnus* of Gold, and one of the Hairs of St. *Peter*. Beſides his *Titles*, here were ſeveral *Normans* within this Land, who helped him; he had been here himſelf to view our Land, and make a Party, as his own Speech intimates; the then King of *France* helped him in his Acqueſt: So did the Emperour *Henry* the Fourth; he likewiſe came and lived among us, and *ſtipulated at his own Coronation to defend the Holy Church of God, and the Rectors of the ſame; to govern the univerſal People ſubject to him juſtly; to eſtabliſh equal Laws, and ſee them duly executed.* "Nor did he (as the Judicious *Samuel Daniel* well obſerves) ever "claim any Power by Conqueſt, but "as a regular Prince ſubmitted himſelf to the Orders of the Kingdom, "deſirous rather to have his *Teſtamentary Title* (however weak) to "make good his Succeſſion, than his "*Sword*; and tho' the Stile of *Conqueror* by the flattery of the Times "was after given him, he ſhewed by "all the Courſe of his Government "he aſſumed it not, introducing none "of thoſe Alterations (which followed) by Violence, but by a mild "gathering upon the diſpoſition of "the State, and the Occaſions offer'd, and that by way of Reformation." Theſe are the words of *Daniel*, page 36.

Now I come to compare, I muſt once more repeat, That *France* has no occaſion to ſend forth Droves of People; and the Religion of *France* will make the People of *England* reſiſt a *French Conqueſt* to all Extremity: And if King *James* would ſell his Kingdoms (as ſome ridiculouſly have ſuggeſted) the People of *England* would hardly be brought to make good the Bargain; and the Pope's Gift would as little influence our Minds, tho' he ſhould ſend with the Arms of *France* all the Reliques of *Rome*. We have, indeed, many *French* amongſt us; but I think no one Man fears they will aſſiſt their own King in ſuch an Adventure; They are ſo far from that, that they have not been (which I am ſorry to ſay) GRATEFUL to King *James*, who gave them *Protection* and *Relief*, when they came hither in *Diſtreſs*. And I have already proved, That it is not the Intereſt of any *Prince* abroad to joyn our *Three Kingdoms* to the *French Territories*; And I believe, if the King of *France* ſhould promiſe *to protect the* Proteſtant *Church of God, and the Rectors of the ſame; to govern the univerſal People ſubject to him juſtly, to eſtabliſh equal Laws, and to ſee them duly*

duly executed; we ſhould not take his Word; nor would his own Subjects be well pleaſed. It is King *William* only, that is allowed to have **a Religion for his ſeveral Dominions**; that may be a *Synod-of-Dort-Presbyterian* in *Holland*, an *Epiſcopalian* in *England*, of the *Kirk* in *Scotland*, and *a downright Favourer of Popery* in *Ireland*, as is apparent by the *Limerick* Treaty, and the *Pamphlet* put out by the *Iriſh* Gentlemen, *concerning the Proceedings of their late Parliament*, and the *Depoſitions* that are before the *Houſe of Lords*.

I have told over our *former Conqueſts* ſomewhat tediouſly, and will add very little about them; however, I deſire the *Reader* will reflect, That the *Neighboring Princes*, becauſe they did not animadvert how much *Greatneſs* conſiſted in *Naval Preparations* and *Trade*, and becauſe we had not begun to make a Figure in either, never thought themſelves ſo much concerned, as all the *Potentates* of *Europe* will now, what becomes of us. None of our *Neighbors* ever help'd *Us* formerly, ſome of 'em did our *Invaders*. Let the Reader farther reflect, that it was not neceſſary for any of our former *Invaders* to make ſuch a *total Subverſion* of all our *Laws*, as it will now be for the *French King*, and conſequently *Compoſition and Treaties more eaſily ſucceeded Battles*. "The former Alterations "rather meliorated, than overthrew "our Conſtitution. They bundled "up and refin'd our By-Laws into "National Statutes, and introduced "Forms where the Methods of Ju-"ſtice ſeemed leſs articulate. And "Laſtly, Let it be conſidered, though there are great *Diviſions* amongſt us; *ſome few* for keeping the Prince of *Orange*; others for reſtoring the *King*, and ſeveral for ſomething that they have not yet *licked into Form*; yet all Perſons that make the reſpective *Parties* of theſe *Diviſions*, will all of 'em joyn together to obſtruct a *French Conqueſt*.

There will be ſuch *Diviſions* whenever Men will commit Violence upon the *natural* and *ancient Conſtitution*, and I muſt confeſs theſe *Diviſions* are the moſt *fatal Symtom* that attends our *diſtemper'd State*, and may, and will certainly ſubject us (though not to a *French Conqueſt*) to great *Calamities* and *Devaſtations*, unleſs we reſtore the *King*. I ſuppoſe I have ſufficiently prov'd a *French Conqueſt* to be neither *Deſirable* nor *Practicable*, yet God knows what infinite Miſchiefs we may have brought upon our ſelves by reviving a ſort of Quarrel which, by the Mercy of God, has been ſo long extinguiſhed. A *Diſpute for Title*, which has in the days of our *Forefathers* had ſo fatal an *Effect*, which has ſo *diſmally wounded* our State, and is left bleeding in the *Hiſtories* of ſo many *Reigns*. Becauſe you ſhall not think I aggravate the Calamities, that were occaſioned by the Contention of the *Two Roſes*, I will only tranſcribe ſome Paſſages out of *Truſſel*, who is a chaſt and cautelous Writer, and it cannot be ſuppoſed his Hiſtory was written to ſerve a *Jacobite-Turn*. Page 257. he ſays, "There were in the Quar-"rel of the Two Roſes, Fourſcore "Princes of the Blood deſtroyed, and "twice as many Natives ſlain, as "were loſt in the Two Conqueſts "of

France. Pag. 260. he says, "In "the Battle of *Townton* there were "killed Thirty five thousand ninety "and one English-men, and of Stran-"gers One thousand seven hundred "forty five, besides Two hundred "and thirty slain the Day before at "*Ferry-bridge*. In his last Page his Words are these: "The total of pri-"vate Soldiers that perished in these "Civil Wars, and suffered Punish-"ment of immature Death for taking "part of the one side or the other, "was Fourscore thousand nine hun-"dred ninety and eight Persons, be-"sides

Kings	2.
Prince	1.
Dukes	10.
Marquesses	2.
Earls	21.
Viscounts	2.
Lords	27.
Lord-Prior	1.
Judge	1.
Knights	139.
Esquires	441.

The Number of the Gentry is uncertainly reported, and therefore *Trussel* omits them, but says; "That "for the most part they are included "in the Number of private Soldiers "set down to be slain, to which he "says you must add the Number of "Six hundred and thirty and eight, "(the total of all the Persons not "therein accounted,) and then there "appeareth in all to be slain Four-"score five thousand six hundred "twenty eight Christians, and most "of this Nation, not to be repeated "(says the Historian) without *grief*, "nor remembred without Depreca-"tion, that the like may never hap-"pen more. He concludes his History with this Saying —

Pax una Triumphis innumeris potior.

The whole History of that Quarrel sets before us such apposite Lessons for our Times, that I wish all who love *England* would seriously read and ponder it.

It is time to draw to a Conclusion, I am not willing to prophecy the Destruction of my *Countrey*, and I beseech God Almighty to incline our Hearts to the Things that belong unto our *Peace*; to our Peace in this World, and to our *everlasting Peace* in the World to come. I beseech God to incline the Prince of *Orange* not to forfeit an eternal weight of Glory for a momentary Crown, which has nothing of good in it, if it is not got by the Acts of Goodness. God grant that he may consider it as a more valuable Character to be a *Virtuous* and a *Christian Prince*, than a *Romantick Heroe*; and God grant that he may be so Wise, that his Days may not end in *Tragedy*. I wish he would review his own *Declaration* and the *Memorial* of the States, and that he would pursue those excellent Ends, for which he came, for which the States said they lent their Ships, and which King *James would have comply'd with, and is ready to comply with still*. The *King* is willing to secure the *Liberties* of *England* and the *Protestant Religion*, and had not the *Confederates* made their Quarrel unjust

by giving way to an unnatural Ambition in the Prince of *Orange*, and diſpoſſeſſing King *James* (whilſt they pretended they formed this Confederacy to repair the Injuries done to them by the *French*.)-- K. *JAMES*, the injured King *JAMES*, would have checked the Growth of *France*, and kept *Namur* and *Mons*. He was far from a *French League*, and would have perform'd the part of a true *Guarrantee*; for either the *King* would have prevented *France* coming before them, by reminding their King of the Treaty of *Nimiguen*, or our Arms would have had, doubtleſs, ſucceſs when we had *Juſtice* on our ſide, and the *Wiſhes* and *Prayers* of all *Engliſh-men* joyned with the undertaking of our *rightful indiſputed King*. How far he was from a *French League*, how unwilling to think ill of the Pr. of *Orange*, and how unwilling to be *too much* beholding to *France*, his diſbelief of all the Advices of *d'Avaux*, and of many of his Friends, his Anſwer to *Bonrepos*, and his refuſal to the laſt of any *French Aſſiſtance* ſufficiently witneſs; and as much as he has been beholding to *France* during his Troubles, I am ſatisfied that even in his *exil'd State* he thinks himſelf (as King of *England*) ſo naturally the *Arbiter of Europe*, that he will mediate, as ſoon as his Affairs a little more recover his *Figure*, a reaſonable Peace for it. But the KING needs not much ſolicite it, for I am ſatisfy'd the King of *France* is willing to come into ſuch a Peace, upon Condition that the KING's **Reſtauration** may be one of the Terms of it, and that he will not be brought to make Peace upon any other Terms; ſo that the *Reſtauration of King JAMES* would give a happy Iſſue to the Troubles of *Europe*, and *our own*, which our Experience (after all the Blood and Treaſure ſpilt and ſpent to humble *France*) may ſhew us will be the only Expedient to ſave us from the *Power* we have ſo much envy'd; and this we may learn from King *William*'s own Speeches to theſe two laſt Seſſions of Parliament; for he does not only make the obtaining an *Honourable Peace* from *France* to the *Confederates* (inſtead of our *Conqueſt of France*) the Bounds of his Hopes in this War, but allows the Growth of *France* during this War ſo much, as to increaſe his Stile from the **Great** *Power of France*, (which were the words of his Speech *Michaelmas* was Twelvemonths) to the **Exceſſive** *Power of France*, in his Speech of the laſt Seſſions. This very Conſideration ſhould move us. But farther.

Into what Shambles are all the Parts of *Flanders* the *Rhine*, *Catalonia*, and *Piedmont* turn'd? What *Slaughter-Houſes* may be erected in the unhappy Iſle of *Britain*? Unhappy, becauſe ſhe will blind her ſelf againſt her own *true Intereſt* and *only Cure*. Our *Taxes* grow heavy, but we have pay'd our Blood, but we muſt pour it out yet more plentifully, before this Reckoning is over; if we will not return to our *Wits* and our *Duty*, *Civil Diſtractions* will overtake us; *Foreigners* both on the one and the other ſide will be poured in upon us, and we ſhall become the *Cock-Pit* of the World; and though all the *Jacobites* abhor a *French Conqueſt*, and ſo does the *King* too,

yet

yet if the Nation will not come to ſuch a Temper as to reſtore him without *their Help*, the KING's Friends cannot be blamed for being willing to admit of ſuch a moderate Number of *French*, or any other Forces, as may be neceſſary to cover *Them*, when they come to him, till they get together, and as may give them *Opportunity* to riſe. We had rather the Nation looked ſo directly towards *Him*, as that there ſhould be no occaſion for *One Man* in Arms to come with Him. *We* had rather, *He* had much rather, nay the *King of France* declares, HE had rather his *Reſtauration* ſhould be wholly owing to his own *Subjects*. We will never agree that he ſhould bring ſuch a Force as may give any the leaſt juſt Jealouſie, that either *He* or *France* deſign to Conquer; and he is perfectly reſolv'd to come in that manner that ſhall be agreed to by ſuch Friends of his, as the World muſt allow to be Men of Honour, regardful of the *Britiſh* Rights, and of the Proteſtant Religion. With ſuch Men he will adjuſt the *Manner* and *Time* of his coming. They will ſee, that his coming ſhall be ſafe to all thoſe *dear Concerns* for which we have ſo often ſtruggled; and the *Meaſures* and *Condeſcentions* ſuch, as that they may anſwer to God and Men their engaging in his Quarrel.

Can any Man of Senſe believe that the Earl of *Middleton*, who could never during his whole Miniſtry be drawn into any one irregular ſtep, would go over upon any other Errand? That Great Man is known to underſtand his Duty to his *Country* as well as his *Prince*, and thinks he ought at the ſame time to be the *Miniſter* of *both*, and his Affection and Firmneſs to *Proteſtancy* was never once ſuſpected. He will neither betray *our* Laws, nor his *own* Religion; nor will he, to do the King *our Juſtice*, be tempted to either; for all that we have miſlik'd in the *King's Meaſures* abroad, has proceeded from *Miſrepreſentations* from hence; and my Lord *Middleton* is ſo fraughted with the genuine Intereſt as well as Senſe of theſe Nations that the moſt inveterate of our Enemies will have hereafter no Opportunities to clamor and exaſperate. This is a Truth which in a ſhort time will want no *Vouchers*. The future Acts of *State* that come from that Court will prove he has diſcourſed many of the *Leading* Men, and compromiſed the *Grievances of all Parties*. And whereas ſome of the Prince of *Orange*'s Miniſters have declared what great Expectations they have from the Quarrels at St. *Germains*, I can aſſure them they will be deceived in their Hopes; for there is ſo good an Underſtanding between my Lord *Middleton* and thoſe who had before entire Credit with the King, that they don't only perſonally agree, but concur in Sentiments relating to the *Britiſh* Affairs; which is a full Evidence that what we miſliked there cannot be charged upon the Diſpoſition of the King, nor upon the depraved Temp rs of thoſe about him (as even ſome of his Friends were apt to ſuſpect) but proceeded meerly from their want of a True State of theſe Nations, and the knowledge

ledge of what would ſatisfie us, till the Earl of *Middleton* went thither Every day will make this Truth plainer than other.

I cannot but wiſh, that all Men would ſo avowedly own their Miſtake, would ſo willingly ſit down under our Ancient, Legal, Limited, and Hereditary *Monarchy*, would ſo openly tell their Diſſatisfactions, and what they think Proportionate Securities, ſo fairly ſtate the Differences between the *Crown* and *People*, ſo unanimouſly expreſs their Willingneſs to Re-eſtabliſh the *Old* and *Natural Frame* of our *Government*, that it might be adviſable that we might adviſe him wholly to depend upon his *Britiſh* Subjects. I like neither *French*, nor *Dutch*, nor *Iriſh* upon our Iſland, though I cannot be afraid of any ſuch Numbers of either, or all, as will be much out-numbred by thoſe of our *Fellow-Subjects* and *Fellow Iſlanders*, who reſolve to repair to the *King* as ſoon as he is Landed. Oh! that we would recant our *Miſtakes*! that we would repent of our *Folly*! that we would yet let our *Moderation*, our Civil and Chriſtian Moderation, be known unto all Men! Oh! that a nice Security for the Church of *England*, as the *National Church* (and *beſt Church* too, as I think) as nice a Security for our *Engliſh Liberties*, and *Liberty of Conſcience*, were our only Aims! that *Party* and *People*, *Faction* and *Friendſhip*, *Fears* and *Fancies*, did not predominate in either of the One nor the Other Party! that the *Ends*, and not the *Forms* of Things were what we ſtrove for! that our Affections would make us Wiſe! then the King would as little *need* as he *wiſhes* to bring any *Forcign Force*. See you any end of your Troubles? Is your **Deliverer** a fit Inſtrument for ſo great a Work? Do his *Meaſures* hold any reſemblance with *his* and *your Pretences*? Are his miniſters, *Caer*——*n*, and *Not*——*m*, *Tr*——*r*, *Roch*——*r*, and *Sey*—*r*, *Ren*——*augh*, *G*—*y*, *Bla*——*t*, and Convert-reconverted *Sund*——*d*, (behind the Curtain;) together with his Creature *Br*——*n*, (that indefatigable Secretary to all Turns, and to the *High Commiſſion Court*, that Aſſiſtant to the four *Popiſh Biſhops*, *ready Evidence*, and *induſtrious Informer*;) and *Con*——*by*, of whoſe Merits in *Ireland* the Parliament here took ſo much notice, that he is ſince taken into the Privy-Council of *England*, for his undoubted Integrity, and unheard-of Abilities; with the long Roll of ſuch ſort of Men, (though his ſinking Game has forc'd him to call ſome lately into his Councils, who have not *yet* loſt their Reputation with the People) fit *Guardians* for that *Liberty* and *Property* which you ſo juſtly value? Think ſeriouſly, Ought the People of *England* to truſt theſe Men, or have they reaſon to truſt one another, even in the buſineſs of that *Maſter* they pretend to ſerve? Awaken out of your Dreams; Get rid of your Phantaſms; Conſider as Men; Act as Lovers of your Country; Reſcue your Rights; Reſtore your KING, who will confirm thoſe Rights with ſolid Securities; Do your own Work, that After Ages may pity your Miſtakes, and give

Allowance

Allowance for your Reſentment; and that You and your Childrens Children may be happy. I beſeech the God of *Order*, That He will produce it out of our *Confuſions*; That the *King* may have what is due to *Him*, and that *we* may have what is *as much* due to *us*; and that the *King* and *People* may both praiſe the Almighty for his Mercies to this Land, this miſerable and ſinful Land.

Let the Senſe of our Miſeries, our Faults, and our Duty, ſtir us up. Let the ſad Example of former Times exhort us. Let us, I ſay, CALL HOME THE KING, with an exact Security to the Church of *England*, as the *National Church*, and with ſuch ſolid Securities for our Liberties, as may make all other *Religions* **harmleſs Opinions**, tho' we allow them a fair and impartial *Liberty*; And yet let us not ſo hamper the Crown, that it will not be able to protect us from our Enemies and one another; Let us not ſay, That the hands of the Nation are bound, and that it *cannot* call home the King; For if all thoſe who plainly ſee that we ſhall be *undone* under this *Uſurpation*; and likewiſe that it is impoſſible *this Government* ſhould ſtand (though it ſhifts about now it is in an ill taking) would upon theſe Terms joyn with thoſe who are for the *Reſtauration of King James*, as well in the *Engliſh* Army, as all over the Nation, from the ſad proſpect they have of the Ruin of that *Liberty* (the miſtaken *Jealouſie* and *Care* of which, was the *only Motive* that hurry'd them into what they did) all the Force the Prince of *Orange* has would ſoon diſſolve, and he muſt be glad to return again, and ſpend all his time at the *Loo* (which our *Engliſh Money* is making ſo fine a Retreat) and at the *Hague*; which is the very worſt, I call God to witneſs, that I ever wiſhed him.

I am conſcious I have not, in all the parts of this Diſcourſe, written with that brevity, which I deſign'd at the beginning of it, and may poſſibly be guilty of ſome *Redundancies*, *Tautologies*, and *Repetitions*, as well in other places, as I have in my *Remarks* upon our *former Invaſions* inſerted ſome paſſages, which croſſed my way, though they were rather applicable to our preſent times, than ſutable to the Thread of my Diſcourſe. When a Man writes Things of this Nature, he is willing to be rid of them as faſt as they are finiſhed, though they may not be ſo correct; and notwithſtanding the Criticks (for whoſe either *praiſe* or *diverſion* I never ſcribble) may find many Faults with them, I have ſet down Things, as I am perſwaded in my own Mind, and as I have heard them diſcourſed by the conſiderable and influencing *Jacobites* of the ſeveral Denominations; though I muſt Anſwer for my unskilful and careleſs cloathing and ranging their Thoughts; I hope I have generally kept in ſight of my Text; and I ſuppoſe alſo have upon the whole made good what I undertook to prove, *viz.* That a *French Conqueſt is neither deſirable nor practicable.* If it is unſutable to the

Intereſts and *Inclinations* of the ſeveral ſorts of *Jacobites*, and contrary to the *King's Inclinations*, and the Intereſts of all our Neighbours; and the very *Attempt* of it, either for himſelf, or King *James*, contrary to the King of *France*'s Intereſt; if the Condition and Circumſtances of the *French Power* to make a *Conqueſt* and intereſt in ſuch an Experiment, and that of our former *Invaders* and the State of the *Britiſh* Affairs *now* and what they were *then*, ſo very much differ; I think we may infer, That a *French Conqueſt is neither deſirable nor practicable*; and that it is as weak to ſuppoſe *France* can or will *conquer* us, as it is to believe *we ſhall ſack Paris*, and *conquer France*, with the Prince of *Orange* at the Head of the *Britiſh Forces*, who we ſee with *Them*, and all the *Confederate-ſtrength*, has ſo indifferently paſs'd his Campaigns in *Flanders*.

FINIS.

AN

ANSWER

To the LATE

KING JAMES's

Last Declaration.